

New York Tribune.

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Austria-Hungary Rejects Mediation and Declares War.

Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia yesterday, as if to show its impatience with the efforts of Great Britain, France and Italy to halt hostilities through mediation. The government at Vienna has been bent on war with Serbia at any cost. It made no serious attempt to enforce its demands on Serbia by the ordinary methods of diplomacy. It did not expect or desire a diplomatic settlement.

Having rushed the aged Francis Joseph off his feet, the Austrian war party wanted to make the most of a long-expected opportunity to strike at Serbia. The ultimatum to Belgrade was a mere opening wedge. It is significant that the Vienna Foreign Office says that even if Serbia should yield to every one of Austria-Hungary's demands no settlement on that basis would now be accepted. The crushing and spoliation of Serbia are the primary aims of those who now control the policy of the Dual Monarchy.

With the Viennese government in that reckless temper, it is not very surprising that the German Emperor did not care to join Great Britain, Italy and France in insisting that Austria-Hungary should accept mediation. Austria-Hungary has always played a secondary role in the Triple Alliance, and the Emperor naturally hesitates to rebuke an ally which has long gratefully accepted his leadership. The Austro-Hungarian politicians are bitten with the war madness, and perhaps Germany feels that the madness must have some outlet.

In declining to promote mediation the German Foreign Office is forced into awkward admissions. It says that "it cannot be expected that a great power having a dispute with a smaller neighbor will submit the matter to a European arbitrageur." That goes to the heart of the logic which Austria-Hungary has followed. Why treat a small neighbor with the international respect which is yielded to a larger neighbor? The greater the disparity in size the greater the disparity in respect. Because Serbia is small Austria-Hungary has made demands which would not have been made on a larger power and is hoping to capitalize these demands in indemnities and annexations of territory.

For the last six months the Austrian newspapers have been full of reports of trials for sedition of Ruthenians charged with having treasonable relations with Pan-Slavist organizations in Russia. The Czechs of Bohemia are also suspected of maintaining such relations. Russian societies undoubtedly agitate among the Slavs of Austria-Hungary, just as Serbian societies have fomented sedition among the Serbs of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Many Italians are similarly engaged in encouraging sedition among the Italian-speaking subjects of the Dual Monarchy in the Adriatic provinces.

Has the government at Vienna ever issued an ultimatum to Russia or to Italy demanding the disbandment of nationalist societies and the punishment of individual agitators, or has it insisted that Austro-Hungarian officials should participate in any action taken against them? By no means. That would be overlooking the vital difference between picking a quarrel with a big neighbor and picking a quarrel with a little one.

The failure of Great Britain, France and Italy to induce Austria-Hungary to listen to reason leaves little hope of avoiding a general European conflict. The lack of self-restraint exhibited in Vienna may soon be paralleled in other capitals, while race and national animosities burst into a sudden consuming flame. Under Francis Joseph Austria-Hungary has fought two disastrous wars. These brought suffering and humiliation chiefly to its own subjects. But the war in which he is about to plunge Europe not only will shake the foundations of the Dual Monarchy, but spread ruin and destruction all around the world.

The Case of Miss Grish.

Probably the best thing that Mayor Fagan of Jersey City ever said was: "The reason I go outside to get people for branches of my department is that I want the very best persons obtainable to serve the people of Jersey City."

He was talking at the time to Henry Byrne, a Democratic politician, in defence of his appointment of Miss Anita Grish as superintendent of the poor fund. Miss Grish, who lives in Hoboken, has been lapping off some of the city's unworthy but not unindulgent pensioners, and, naturally, Mr. Byrne wants her fired.

"I am," said Mr. Byrne, "against giving any jobs in Jersey City to outsiders. . . . When

we have good jobs to give out we should give them to the people we get votes from."

Here, then, in perfect juxtaposition are expressions of the new and of the old points of view in politics—efficiency as against local patronage. It is a mighty hopeful sign when the Mayor of Jersey City realizes there are enough enlightened voters in his constituency to make the former the more valuable political principle.

Snipping Red Tape.

About the most interesting institution in the city at the present moment is the Workmen's Compensation Board, sitting in the Metropolitan Building.

Injured men and women and the surviving families of workmen killed in the course of their duties appear before the board daily, and awards are made without delay or haggling. So simple is the procedure that even personal appearance at the hearings is unnecessary, provided the proper papers have been filed.

Some minor hitches in the administration of the law are already visible. A discrimination by employers against married men, owing to possible larger risk and premiums, has been suggested. The question of named workmen is also up. Do employers incur a larger responsibility in doing them? Doubtless other problems will come to the surface. Some revision of the law may be required and the settlement of doubtful clauses will ultimately be referred to the courts for final decision.

Small obstacles are these, however, in the altogether successful workings of one of the most sensible and humane laws ever placed on our statute books. The tedious litigation and appeals, the lawyers' fees swallowing up the bulk of the verdict, the wrangling and ill-feeling, the misery and suffering, are ended. The community pays fairly and promptly for the injuries which it does. That is the broad significance of this new and altogether admirable Court of Common Sense.

The Two Statements.

Mr. Hinman has all the better of it in the statements issued by the opposing candidates for the Republican nomination for the governorship. His statement is not merely longer; it is meatier. He has made the great issue of the day his issue. He stands for a return to the days of Hughes, for an end of Barnes and Murphy and the evil bipartisan system which they represent. He has the advantage over Mr. Whitman of being avowedly anti-Barnes. It is difficult for a man who is not by profession as well as performance openly against Barnes to embody in his candidacy the real issue of the hour, the clearing up of the machine ridden government at Albany.

Mr. Whitman feels this, and is driven to out of place and pettier issues, which sound odd and out of place when raised by him. He says, "I shall be a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination at the Republican primaries, and at none other"; yet it was he who ran in the Tammany primaries, as well as in the Republican primaries, last year. "I am against the attempt of Mr. Roosevelt to force a candidate on the Republican party," he declares; yet his agents were busy only a short time ago dickering for Mr. Roosevelt's support, just as they dickered for it in the city contest last year. There is a note of insincerity in all this which is painful to find in the public utterance of one who has so many fine traits as Mr. Whitman has. He has allowed himself to be put into a false position, where he stands in this campaign rather for smart factionalism than for any of the big issues of the day.

Mr. Hinman's utterance is much manlier. And he appears at special advantage when he frankly acknowledges right at the outset that the law being what it is, he will be compelled to run against his own party in case he is nominated by another party and not by the Republican party. This trap was put in the law by the men Mr. Hinman is warring upon in order to make a union of the decent elements against either of them difficult and painful. There is nothing else to do except to take the chance that Mr. Hinman will take or else to concede that the bosses have made a union against themselves impossible.

Royal Parental Discipline.

For a thoroughly warlike Crown Prince with a hair-trigger tongue Father William can think of no more soothing exercise during the European crisis than a lively tennis match on a hot day. And we agree with his choice. Prince Frederick should have as an opponent at Zoppot a first class net player who with his smashings and placings could keep his royal highness rushing hither and yon about the court, shedding perspiration and blowing like a very king of porpoises. Under such punishment the fancied flourishes of the sabre become frenzied swipes with the racquet, and one retains breath enough only for such mild expletives and exhortations as "dence" and "forty—love." The dove of peace herself can be heard cooing in the vocabulary of this game.

And after the match, in the cool of the evening, gazing, it may be, out upon the moon-silvered waters of the Baltic Sea, while the orchestra croons waltzes, how discordant then seems the cry "To arms! To arms!" "To bed! To bed!" rather, where the snuggler waits for all little children, who should be seen and not heard.

The Island of Cape Cod.

Separating the two Americas has proved about as difficult a job as severing Siamese twins. The amputation of Cape Cod takes rank as a very minor operation by comparison. This interesting arm of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is composed chiefly of sand and cranberries, as everybody acquainted with the Cape Cod brand of fiction knows. A few boulders added to the difficulties encountered in the thirteen miles from Buzzard's Bay to Sandwich. The rest was a straightforward job of shovelling and dredging, as simple in character as the work at Suez.

The opening of the new waterway yesterday to traffic is no minor event to coastwise shipping, however. It is not alone a question of the distance saved, though the seventy miles cut out are not to be ignored. The miles eliminated are among the most dangerous to navigation anywhere along the Atlantic Coast. Swift tide-rips, narrow off-shore channels, head winds and innumerable fogs combine to make the route around the Cape treacherous. The lives and ships and cargoes lost tell the tale plainly enough.

It will be an interesting procession that will now pass through Buzzard's Bay instead of past Buzzard's Bay to Sandwich. And not the least benefited voyagers will be the young Christopher Columbus in their catboats, knockabouts and yawls cruising north and south in search of new continents and harbors to conquer.

The Conning Tower

AMBITION.

Mine's been the top of the colyum:
I've had the ultimate line.
Stuff that would fill up a volume
Have you accepted of mine.
Hearken you, though, to my fiery
Pleading, for Fame's distant yet:
Give me some space in The Diary—
Mention me in The Gazette.

Humor I've sent you in verse form,
Wheezes in workaday prose.
Many's the thing put in worse form
Written by Someone Who Knows.
Still, for it I care no damn. You'll
Please one—I'll be in your debt
If I am mentioned by Samuel,
If my name's in The Gazette.

Top of the colyum and bottom,
Paragraphs central—the zinc.
All the above—I have got 'em.
Got 'em more oft than you'd think.
But—am I happy? Ah me, sir!
Sad is my life till I get
Mention from old Samuel P., sir,
Space in The Gotham Gazette.

MORRIS.

We shall go further than that, Morris. Here is a * to say that yours are the most promising of all the amateur contributions that come to the Tower. In ten years or so we hope to point proudly to yourself as having first printed your stuff.

YET PUBLISHERS REEF ABOUT THE COST OF WHITE PAPER AND CABLE TOLLS.

GABY DESLYS TAKES TO BICYCLING.
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
Paris, July 28.—Gaby Deslys, the actress, has joined a French touring club and has taken to bicycle riding.

Austria, at a late hour last night, had just ordered 10,000 dozen gallons of blueing for the Danube.

Our Own War Photographs.



Scene in Vienna.

Austria, yesterday, just before war had been declared.

Well, they can't put you in jail for walking up the subway stairs with your umbrella jabbing into somebody's eye. Which accounts for the low number of incarcerations for that misdemeanor.

"WHAT WILL PEOPLE SAY?"

[From the Evanston (Ill.) Index.]
Mrs. A. S. C. Clarke, 321 Hinman avenue, left this week for London, Ill.
Rev. A. S. C. Clarke and Mrs. F. J. Michel will leave next Monday for Lake Geneva.

Arrangements for floats in the Contris' Parade are coming along swimmingly, as you might say. Among the suggestions is R. A. Conteur's of a float representing Edar in the Lastline's Den.

"And," offers Vasconcellos, "a float manned entirely by proof-readers eating printers' pt. And another float disclosing Reginald Werrenrath, champ proofroom eluder of America, with Oscar Lowell and Inez Haynes Gilmour running behind."

THE LETTERS OF DULCINEA.

Dear "Flossie," Yesterday was a terribly hot day here. Everyone marvelled when I ordered afternoon tea, but you know, my dear, as a fact, one feels cooler after drinking something hot. In winter I always eat ice cream on the same principle. The bathing here is wonderful. Fresh water is so much nicer than salt. One feels so horrid and sticky after a bath in the ocean. And then if you swallow some of it by mistake salt water is so unpleasant. There are some speed-boats on the lake. One of them goes so fast it hardly seems to touch the water. Personally, though, I prefer a sail-boat. It's like automobiles and carriages. If one wants to get somewhere in a hurry, an automobile or motor-boat is all right, but otherwise, the carriage and sail-boat. And then too the motor-boats make so much noise. I think there ought to be a law against it, don't you?

One of the men told me I was becoming quite famous for my conversations. I felt very flattered. I guess it's because I never try to be clever. I hate a person who is always trying to say something witty. Most of their remarks seem so forced, for no one can be funny all the time.

Well, ta ta.

DULCINEA.

METROPOLITAN MIRACLES.

Sir: I saw a lady in a bus put her dime in the machine and not seen, afraid that her fingers were going to be pinched. And the other night I left a party without hearing the hostess say "What's your hurry?"

C. H. T.

More or less juxtaposition, from this week's musical program of the Steamer C. W. Morse: "Songs—Songs Mother Used to Sing . . . Witmark. A NOVELLETTE—Soule La Fueille . . . Thome."

VACATION THRILLS.

The fishing's fine at Lake Hopat.
At least that's what we're told.
I caught a sprout hook in my hat
And Lil—she caught a cold.

GEORGE B. GLAD.

Which, like many a contribution, leads to an idea. What thrill enlivened YOUR vacation?

Lit'ry Resolutions.

Sir: As I am going to give up the business of selling bonds, on August 1st, and devote myself to that of enriching the world's literature I think it only fair to make, from time to time, public declaration of my intentions. As a starter, then, I commit myself never to introduce in a story an artist dressed before an easel painting with bold rapid strokes in order to make the most of the fast fading light.

DON JUAN.

"I am sending you some fine contributions," writes W. B. L. "Print them or throw them away."

"Whichever you zinc best," he adds.

F. P. A.

THE UNWELCOME GUEST.



"Let's talk of graves, of worms and epitaphs."

THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN

An Open Forum for Public Debate

WON'T TAKE T. R.'S CANDIDATE

Republicans, He Thinks, Will Choose Another Man.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: I have been a reader of The Tribune and a Republican for more than fifty years. In all that time I cannot recall when I disagreed with its policy. But I do most decidedly disagree with its present advocacy of Mr. Roosevelt's candidate for the next Governor of this state, and I want to add I am ashamed of The Tribune's adoption of the puerile contention of the Rooseveltites that Mr. Barnes is the one great issue in the coming campaign.

If I understand the matter aright, on September 18 next the voters will be called upon to determine who are to be the candidates, and I think you will find that the Republicans of this state will not take their candidate from Mr. Roosevelt or any other boss.

H. KEPPEL.
Brooklyn, July 26, 1914.

THINKS WE SHOULD APOLOGIZE

After "Lambasting" T. R., We Support His Candidate.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: The writer is not one who wishes to "rush into print" every time he disagrees with his daily paper, but it does seem to you that you should have gone further in to-day's editorial in favor of Hinman for Governor.

You say you are for Hinman because The Tribune is an anti-Barnes paper and against Whitman because "he doesn't stand with us on this Barnes issue, and we naturally prefer a man who does." All of which is exactly to the point and the right point.

Thousands of Tribune readers are looking to you to answer these two questions along the line of FAIR PLAY AND CLEAN POLITICS.

New York, July 27, 1914.

THE SINGLE TAX IN MEXICO

How It Would Work There, According to a Correspondent.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: Some of your contributors are advising the single tax for Mexico, but this is superficial advice. Under present circumstances the annual rental value would be very high and would furnish a huge income for public expenses, or at least for graft purposes. But the single tax is supposed to change the face of the world, and it would, in a short time land would be so plentiful that the rental value collected from it would not run the government.

E. D. REINKERHOFF.
Fall River, Mass., July 25, 1914.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CROWN

Home Ruler Points Out It Was Never Kicked Into the Boyns.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: I am reluctant to appear as if trespassing too much on your space and courtesy; but I must beg your indulgence while I give a final answer to W. G. Kelly, that inveterate enemy of Irish autonomy—whose latest diatribe appeared in your issue of the 22d inst.

Your correspondent's choice of the familiar phrase, "the wish is father to the thought," was unfortunate, for himself, as it gives me an opportunity to call attention to its applicability to his own position in the controversy, as it succinctly expresses his own state of mind, inasmuch as his whole letter reflects lucidly the spirit of intolerance and invincible prejudice, which has hitherto ignored all precedents of law and order—the same bombastic spirit which, ludicrous in its impotent manifestations of party zeal, prompted the members of the quasi-loyal followers of Orangism to outdo Don Quixote in his charge on the windmill, by threatening to "kick the Queen's crown into the boyns" if Gladstone should succeed in passing the Church bill, which of course became law, while it is needless to add that the emblem of royalty remained safe in its receptacle in the Tower of London.

ARUNDEL COTTER.
New York, July 24, 1914.

Considered Best Fitted to Succeed Elihu Root.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Might I suggest the name of Robert Bacon as that of the man best fitted to succeed Elihu Root as United States Senator from New York? Mr. Bacon has given proof of his ability as Assistant Secretary of State, Secretary of State and Ambassador to France. A former partner of the house of Morgan, Mr. Bacon, I understand, has retired from active business life, and it is not too much to hope that he will be willing to put his experience, ability and undoubted integrity again at the service of his country.

NEW YORK, JULY 24, 1914.

DEMOCRACY DEFINED

Equality of Opportunity the Long and Short of It, He Thinks.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your Tompkinsville correspondent still clamors for a definition of democracy. Perhaps I can help him a little. Our conception of democracy, like nearly everything else, is subject to change. For a time we were satisfied to define it as "government by the people." We now see that democracy is a pretty shallow sort of thing unless it means more than the right of every man to vote. It grows ever more apparent that democracy is vital and worth while only in so far as it promotes our social wellbeing. And taken in this sense, we are as yet almost entirely unacquainted with it.

Democracy fully realized means nothing more or less than equality of opportunity. It means the right of every man to develop in a way in which an Almighty Power must have intended. It means the granting of a full education to the great majority of our children instead of to about 9 per cent, as at present. It means the industrial organization of society in a way which will make these conditions possible.

E. W. VAN VALKENBURGH.
East Orange, N. J., July 27, 1914.

GOVERNOR'S OWN FIGURES

Prohibitionist Quotes from Mr. Stubbs' Report.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: Re to communication J. R. Wilson, with caption "Figures for Prohibitionists," your issue 22d inst. I should like to ask who is J. R. Wilson? Is he worthy of credence? Also who is Dr. E. H. Williams? On what authority are the figures and statements based? I challenge J. R. Wilson to quote "the report of the Controller of the Currency" showing "money in savings banks in Kansas \$1 per capita, as against \$24 per capita in Pennsylvania"; also to quote the per capita for Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, Colorado, neighboring license states.

I venture to assert that probably Mr. Wilson's statements were gleaned from some issue of the literary bureau of the National Brewers' Association.

In contra to that I would quote from statement of Governor Stubbs of Kansas: "Forty-nine out of 105 counties did not send a prisoner to the penitentiary during the year 1909."

"There is only one convicted prisoner in the county jails of Kansas for each 7,000 inhabitants—75 per cent of these prisoners are in jail for the violation of the prohibitory law."

"In ten years Kansas bank deposits have increased from \$69,000,000 to \$124,000,000."

"While the population of Kansas has increased from 996,000 in 1880 to 1,600,000 in 1910, there were but 668 prisoners in the penitentiary in 1910, as compared with 724 prisoners in 1880, before the prohibitory law went into effect."

"The police and militia establishment of Kansas costs the taxpayers \$202,000 annually, while the population, with only four times the number of inmates, the cost is \$4,700,000, or nearly twelve times heavier."

"In the twenty-five cities of Kansas the percentage of home owners is smaller than in the cities of any other state in the Union."

"Kansas, with practically one-fifth of New York's population, has less than one-tenth the number of insane."

"Cook County (Chicago, Ill.) furnishes more insane to hospitals and to the institutions for the insane at Danmington than the total population of all the Kansas charitable, correctional and penal institutions combined."

As to "more insane than seventeen wet states," etc. There are no abso-

lute figures as to insanity in any state. All we can do is to take the figures as to insane in hospitals for the insane so that the state that takes the best care of its insane is likely to make the worst showing upon the surface of the figures.

EDWARD A. PACKER,
Chairman Prohibition Party, New York County.
New York, July 24, 1914.

INDORSING MR. HINMAN.

The obligation confronting the enrolled voters of the Republican party on primary day is to nominate a man for governor who not only is a Republican, clean as a hound's tooth, with a record to back him up, and who stands squarely before the people, but a man who can be elected.

Mr. Hinman's nomination appears not only wise but absolutely necessary to carry the state from the grasp of Tammany and for the future of the Republican party.—The Saratogian.

There is one great issue in this state. It was clearly stated by Senator Harvey D. Hinman, one week ago to-day, in announcing himself as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. The issue involved is above partisanship. The conditions to be overcome have been brought about by partisanship and bipartisanship. The people of the State of New York need to have restored to them a such government built upon honesty, efficiency and economy.—Knickerbocker Press.

The old styles and standards of political proceedings are going out, and to hasten their exit is the real reason why Harvey D. Hinman is a candidate and why he and his platform appeal so persuasively to the people. Neither Hodges nor Whitman have any other platform than that they are Republicans. Hinman has an issue, and he is on the right side of the question, and when an issue of that sort is raised the people ought to and doubtless will respond in an overwhelming majority.—Utica Press.

The resentment against William Barnes in the Republican party of the state and out of it, is real. It is just as prevalent among politicians as the general public. Bosses like George W. Aldridge are just as hot against Barnes as the most outcast negro. As Mr. Whitman failed and stands squarely on the issue, while Mr. Whitman, as usual, falters and gropes.—New York Evening Sun.

Senator Hinman, too, publishes a statement this morning. He also declares that he is a Republican, and that he is a candidate for Governor; but he is willing that his name should be voted upon in the Progressive primary. He affirms that he has made no pact and will make none in any shape or form, to secure the endorsement of the Progressives. For the rest, he makes a forcible but dignified setting forth of his view of the evils of boss government and of the necessity of reform in the situation in which he was last year—an "organization" candidate for office, backed only by William Barnes and those who are willing to ally themselves with him.—New York Evening Sun.

Harvey Hinman has grabbed the dominant issue of the state campaign as his platform, just as John Parrot Mitchell took it from Whitman a year ago. The Binghamton candidate has fixed himself in the public mind as the man who would surely turn the rascals out of Albany. Those who know his best have greatest confidence in his ability and courage to do the job thoroughly. That is why Hinman has narrowed the gubernatorial contest down to a duel between Governor Glynn and himself, leaving Whitman in the situation in which he was last year—an "organization" candidate for office, backed only by William Barnes and those who are willing to ally themselves with him.—New York Evening Sun.